DOCTORS IN COUNCIL.

NOTES ON THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS. A MEETING OF STUPENDOUS MAGNITUDE-

VIRCHOW'S POPULARITY-THE MEDICAL EXHIBITION.

I. [FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

Berlin, August 9, 1890. No man, not even Professor Virchow himself, of whose marvellous energy it was a monument and to whose great renown it bore most eloquent evidence, is able at this time to estimate the significance of the Xth International Medical Congress, whose sessions have taken place in Berlin during the week just ending. That it has been a noteworthy gathering the brilliant externals of the show have proved; but there are many respects in which its value from a scientific point of view might be questioned. Like all big affairs of its kind, where the purpose is only discussion and conference (determination being impossible or impracticable), the deliberative proceedings have contained a monstrous deal of chaff. It would be natural to say that this wing to faulty organization, that the essayists might have been chosen men instead of volur teers, but the criticism would be unjust to the committee that had the preliminary work in

hand, and in its field accomplished a miracle. The trouble is fundamental. A congress to which the delegates are self-elected cannot, in the present constitution of human nature, be in the best sense representative. That character can be given to it only by the participation of men of loftiest eminence in their respective countries, and the restriction of the discussions to such men. Until this is done small men will continue to try to lift themselves by pulling at their own bootstraps, and the International Medical Congresses will continue to present the spectacle which even a medical layman (the phrase is in many mouths just now) was compelled to observe at this, the largest and proudest of the meetings yet held. Men will be seen pushing themselves into notice, not because they have valuable contributions to make to the cause of science, but simply to be conspicuous, to flatter their own vanity, and turn the fact of their participation in the meeting to personal profit. A hundred fine phrases about the unselfishness of everything connected with the Congress were turned at the opening session, but if some pretty lively advertising is not noticeable within a few weeks from now a great change will have miraculously taken place in some doctors whose assertiveness is evidenced the official programme. Pamphlets which can be dignified by the statement that they are "Extracts from the proceedings of the Xth International Medical Congress, held in Berlin under the presidency of Rudolf Virchow," are not to be despised as advertising mediums, and are not thought to affront very flagrantly that singular thing which physicians speak of so reverentially as a Code of Professional Ethics.

When the Congress met, on August 4. the secretary-general was able to report (and there was something like an infectious twinkle in his voice as he did so) that the titles of over 700 papers to be read before the various sections of the Congress had already been submitted, and that at least 1,000 were expected. When some patient critic with monstrous capacity for literary digestion shall have absorbed this mass of matter and told an expectant world what percentage of healthful nutriment it contains, and how far forward on the road of progress the milestones of knowledge have been moved by the avalanche (as Dr. Lassar called it, then it will be possible to estimate the scientific value of the Congress.

But not till then. Meanwhile, the great meeting is chiefly interesting to the world at large as a spectacle. As such it was imposing -- almost aweinspiring. In the matter of size alone it was overwhelmingly impressive. Five thousand members were present when Professor Virchow declared the Congress open. A day later about 1,000 had been added to the number. Nothing could have illustrated more strikingly the puissant influence of the man who stood at the head of the Congress than the manner in which this act of opening it was accomplished. The scene was the Circus Renz, the only building in Berlin suitable for the It is a vast amphitheatre, which is approached from a court opening from the Karlstrasse. The magnitude of the affair and the artistic taste and intelligence with which preparations had been managed were impressed on the delegates and visitors already on arrival at the entrance to this court. Immense tripous guarded its sides, vast garlands showed the way into the corridors of the theatre. On all hands were antique symbols of the healing art. A skilful architect had made a temple out of the theatre A statue of Esculapius, heroic in size, modelled in plaster, strong, massive, reposeful, speaking, looked down from above the spot chosen for the tribune. From this tribune, which was approached from the parquet by a flight of stairs whose high balustrades were draped with heavy cloths embroidered deeply with a design in gold ran the seats, descending in circular terraces Seats for seven thousand men and women-all

Like Zeus on Olympus, Esculapius sat in dignity above the mighty gathering. To his left, one-fourth way around the theatre, enshrined within her own temple stood Minerva; to his right, at a similar distance, in a niche (the only feature of the architectural decoration a little out of keeping with the prevailing antique), was a bust of the German Emperor. The usual ban-Bers and garlands may be left to the imagina-They were present in profusion, but their brilliancy paled before that of a group of men who at 11 o'clock, the hour appointed for the beginning, stood in the middle of the parquet, which had taken the place of the sawdust ring They were high officers of the German, English. French, Italian and Japanese armies and navies, resplendent in their uniforms, lofty dignitaries of civil governments, scarcely less bedizened with insignias of rank and badges of preferment. These were among the guests of honor,-for them the entire parquet had been reserved; but it was not large enough, and the goy uniforms continued the strip of color from the staircase leading to the platform through the aisle to the entrance beyond. It was veritably a congress of nations, and the vast buzz of comment from the sober-hued encircling thousands had not half finished its task of separating the picture into its constituent elements when the tinkling of a bell and the appearance of Virchow hushed it into silence. Then was shown the magic power of a great presence. As no other man among the thousands the world knew him, and the delegates, official and unofficial, from twenty-five Governments: 2,500 German physicians; 500 Americans the number swelled to nearly 800 before the week was over); 300 Russians, and as many more Britons, not to mention the thousand left unclassified, united spontaneously in a tribute of admiration. Only once afterward did an individual receive such a greeting. That was when Sir James Paget mounted the tribune to return the thanks of the British delegates. One after the other the representatives of the German Empire, the Prussian Kingdim, the Municipality of Berlin, the United Medical Societies of Germany presented themselves before the meeting, men whose names are familiar to all who read the political records of to-day,-Boetticher, Gossler and the rest,-time after time these and others uttered the names of the Emperor and his speat servants, the late Chancellor and the present, but only one name challenged applause on its very mention. It was the name of Virchow It was that name and that presence which made It possible to command order out of seeming chaos, to silence 7,000 voices at once, and begin the proceedings of the Congress with as much ease a lecture in a class-room.

III. And the great man bore his honors as uncon

sciously as a child. The kindliness of his face REMODELLING THE COURTS. ers. Not but that the step taken may seem explained why it was that whether the name was mentioned in German, French, English, Portuguese or Latin, it was always with an inflection, or a tone-color, betokening affection as well as admiration and respect, It is a gentle face, THE WORK OF THE JUDICIARY CONSTITUTIONAL lit up by kindly eyes and fringed with a gray beard; but the hair above is still dark, and there are few if any of those marks of labor and care visible which one might expect to see on the face of a great thinker and tireless worker, who has sat in the professor's chair for forty years. The character proclaimed by his face spoke again from his manner. He read his address of welcome in clear, measured tones, without the least cratorical manner. All was quiet, and showed the composure of mastery; a little later, in trying to dispose of a bit of routine business, he hesitated and stumbled among his words. His attitude toward the meeting and the attitude of the meeting toward him were in marked contrast. When he spoke to the members it was always as to colleagues. Once he alluded with a touch of pathos to those before him who had been his fellow-pupils and teachers; yet with no trace of vanity. When those whom he had addressed spoke in reply, it was without exception in the tone which one might fancy a Hindoo boy using when he bows his head to the ground before beginning the lessons of the day and says "Good-morrow, teacher,"

There are proofs in plenty that the surprising success of the meeting was largely due to the fact that Professor Virchow was chairman of the Committee of Arrangements and was expected to preside over it. That fact stimulated unusual interest in Russia, where the great pathologist has resided. Over 300 physicians come from that In France there was a trifling exhibicountry. In France there was a tribial congress, tion of feeling against Virchow and the Congress, springing from the usual source of opposition to springing from the usual source of opposition to springing from the usual but the French Government all things German. But the French Government all things German. springing from the usual source of opposition to all things German. But the French Government was yet enlightened enough to send thirty-four men of acknowledged ability to the Congress in an official capacity; and Professor Virchow did not neglect the opportunity to score a point against the display of Chauvinism by expressing his thanks to an unnamed French colleague who had reminded his countrymen of the services rendered to the French soldiery by German physicians during the Franco-Prussian War. The contingent from France was, nevertheless, very large (it numbered 171 on Wednesday) and in no case were distinctively national honors more generously numbered 171 on Wednesday) and in no case were distinctively national honors more generously paid by the Congress than in hers. All the allusions to France in the address of Professor Virchow and the report of Dr. Lassar were applauded to the echo, and if a further deference were necessary it might be found in the fact that the formality of electing the permanent officers of the Congress Was performed in French, which is not the official language of of the Congress, but only one of three official languages. Dr. Bouchard, who headed the French delegation, was more enthusiastically greeted than any of the ceremonious speakers, except Sir James Paget, whose popularity had a double foundation. He is not only the great surgeon whose coolness when "about to trepan" Mr. Gilbert put into his wonderful recipe for the concoction of a heavy dragoon, but he was also the presiding officer of the Congress which met in London and came nearest to this last in point of size and importance. point of size and importance.

IV. Features like those already mentioned, modified only in brilliancy and numbers, met the eye at the two other general meetings of the Congress on Wednesday and Saturday. During the other days of the week the Congress was broken up into eighteen sections, which listened to papers and discussed them in various parts Brooklyn and New-York are to be abolished and of the city and enjoyed the hospitalities of local bodies of kindred nature. The evenings were devoted to social festivities, all of which were projected on a scale of grandeur and carried out with a lavishness of expenditure which, as much as anything that came to the notice of the visitors, must have impressed them with the wor derful growth and prosperity of Berlin. The character of the entertainments provided by the committee for the delegates can be guessed from the following list, which does not include the private receptions given in their homes by the great wate receptions given in their homes by the greaten of the city: Monday, social gathering in the Exhibition Grounds; Tuesday, reception by the officials of the Municipality of Berlin in the Council House; Wednesday, banquets of the various sections; Thursday, ball in the Winter Garden; Friday, court festivities for invited guests; Saturday, farewell festival given to the members and their wives by the physicians of Berlin in Kroll's Garden. But the greatest appeal to the eye from an educational point of view Berlin in Kroll's Garden. But the greatest appeal to the eye from an educational point of view was the Medical Exhibition, which occapied a large portion of the National Exhibition Park, a wing of the immense Art Hall and the whole of Machinery Hall. Here were exhibited thousands of articles, some of them gruesome enough to keep the lay visitor awake o' nights, intended to demonstrate the latest phases of mechanical invention as brought into the service of the healing art; the newest discoveries to the most of disease and means of treatment, and the most of disease and means of treatment, and the most of disease and sanitation. Most striking the newest discoveries touching th modern appliances in sanitation. Most striking, however, and especially gratifying to an American conscious of the vast reformatory influence which the field hospital system of the United States, as developed during the War of the Rebellion, has exerted on the great military nations of Europe, was the exhibit of the Prussian War Ministry and the Imperial Marine Hospital at Kiel.

of Europe, was the exhibit of the Prussian War Ministry and the Imperial Marine Hospital at Kiel.

Here might have been seen the latest products of ingenuity and study designed to lessen the horrors of war. Nothing was missing from the portable medicine chest to an ambulance railway train. An exhibition to which loan contribations were made by several of the great museums and other educational institutions of Berlin, as well as private collections, was housed in the Kunstgewerbe Museum in the Koniggrazerstr., several miles away from the Medico-Scientific Exhibition proper. This, though not visited as extensively as the latter, was of peculiar interest to the student of medical history. The walls of the court in which the collection was housed were hung with portruits of scores of celebrities in the medical world, from the middle ages down to to-day—another illustration of the ingenious intelligence with which all the details of the meeting were carried out. The Egyptian Collection of the Art Museum, of which the greater part has been closed to the public for four years past, contributed some of its most unique treasures, among them the scalpel of an ancient surgeon, or embalmer. From classic Greece and Rome came a number of votive offerings from grateful patients in the shape of sculptures in marble—di terra-cotta of body-members which had been cured of allments. Relies of the age in which superstition played a greater role than it does now (that is among civilized peoples) are shown in a number of medallions with inscriptions designed to ward off death and disease in war and peace. These amulets came from the private collection of a medical antiquary in Weimar, and it is not without significance that the latest of them bear dates within our own century. private collection of a medical antiquary in Wei mar, and it is not without significance that the latest of them bear dates within our own century. The superb Ethnological Museum was drawn of for masks and instruments used in the treatment of diseases by the medicine men of the Indians of North America. In a category not so for proposed of diseases by the medicine men of the Indians of North America. In a category not so far removed in principle is an image of a silver hand from Morocco which in our day was sewed on the cap of a Hebrew lad to shield him from the evil eye. There is also an exceedingly pharmacological ex-hibit of medicaments used at various times and in various places in the course of the last three centuries, which taken together with a Chinese apothecary shop set up by some enterprising in various places in the course of the last three centuries, which taken together with a Chinese apothecary shop set up by some enterprising druggist in the Exhibition proper, might farnish a text for a long disquisition on the progress and lack of progress of materia medica from Galen's day to ours. I fear, however, that some of the gentlemen who have been talking learnedly here all week might think such a discourse a little dissonant. That no matter how great a change has been wrought in the science of diagnosis and prescription, there is one respect in which the old story is still the new is evidenced by a magnificent medicine chest of the seventeenth century which came from Augsburg. It is of ebony, richly decorated with figures in gold and silver, and adorned with precious stones and oil-paintings. Three of the patient a physician appears with three faces: that of an angel when his help is sought, of a god when the help is given, and of a devil when he demands his fee!

"Tres medicus facies habet! Unam quando rogatur Angelicam. Mox est, cum invat. ipse Deus; Post ubi curato poscit sua praemia morbo, Horridus apparet terribilisque Sathan."

H. E. K.

GIVE THE "LITTLE MOTHERS" A HAPPY DAY. It is proposed by a number of charitable women of this city to establish a fund for the purpose of providing day summer excursions for the little girls who are obliged to take care of younger children while their parents are at work. These girls are usually too closely confined to be able to have more than a day's vacation, and are there. take care of young, work, these girls are usually too closely confined to be work. These girls are usually too closely confined to be able to have more than a day's vacation, and are thereable to have the advantage of The Tribune Freshfore unable to have the dayander has been chosen as a suitable place, where the children may spend the day under the trees, picking flowers or conversing with the good women who make every effort permanently to impress the children's minds with high-class ideas of living.

Little Mothers' Day Excursion Fund," as it is called, has so far given eleven excursions to Pelham Bay Park, and, as the fund is now exhausted, an appeal to the s deemed necessary to continue a charity which has brought happiness to over five hundred little girls. TWO BUSY WEEKS OF REVISION.

COMMISSION SUMMARIZED-QUESTIONS

STILL TO BE CONSIDERED. Necessarily the daily reports in the newspapers of the transactions of the Judiciary Constitutional Commission furnish a mere skeleton of what actually takes place in the Senate Chamber at Albany, where the Commissioners sit. In the condensation of these reports which the exigencies of newspaper space require much of the humor and even eloquence which the debates occasionally develop are lost to the public. The Commission has several men in it who never open their mouths except to utter words that possess some keen point of interest. The members have not felt especially happy over their surroundings, but they are probably more comfortable where they are than they would have been in any other place that was open to them. Albany in August days, with the thermometer in the nineties, is not a place that most person would choose as a summer resort, unless they couldn't help themselves. Yet the Senate Chamber is a cool and pleasant spot on such a day, and all facilities for the convenient transaction of business are there afforded them without expense.

An effort was, indeed, made by Mr. Hornblower and Judge Reynolds to induce the Commission to adjourn to Saratoga, the free use of the courtroom in the Town Hall of that village, in which the Court of Appeals sits in the early summer of each year, having been offered to them by the authorities. But those members who had had experience in that room persuaded the others that while they might be more comfortable at Saratoga when the Commission was not in sessien, they would make a great mistake in exchanging the Senate Chamber for "that hole, as Mr. Choate somewhat discourteously termed the room that had been offered them at Saratoga. 'You, sir," he said, addressing the chairman, ex-Judge Danforth, "survived the ordeal as a member of the Court of Appeals, because your physical constitution was superior to the Constitution of the State of New-York; but I am sure that neither you nor I care to repeat our experiences in that room at this time of the year." The Commission so voted, and has been getting along very comfortably in the Senate Chamber during the cooler days of the last week.

A COMPLETE SCHEME CUTLINED.

The two weeks' work of the Commission may be briefly summarized. A complete scheme of the courts of the State has been outlined, but many of the details are yet to be filled in. The County Courts are to be left substantially as they exist at present, although some different restrictions are likely to be placed upon the county judges practising law in other courts. The most marked change in the Surrogates' Courts will completely alter the character of the probate court in New-York City. Under this revision we shall have two Surrogates instead of one, with so-ordinate jurisdiction and powers, like the judges of the other courts. Advancing the next step higher, the Superior City Courts of Buffalo, substantially merged into the Supreme Court. Then comes the greatest, the most important, the really fundamental alteration in the constitution of the courts of the State, namely, the establish ment of a new court for the hearing of first appeals, to consist of four divisions of five judges each; that is, one division in each of the four judicial departments into which the State is to be divided. The Court of Appeals is to remain substantially as now constituted, except as it may be affected by the new limitations put upon appeals to it from the intermediate court, or by the

possible addition of some judges to its numbers In considering these proposed changes in detail, much will be found to be said in their favor and some things to be said against them. It seems singular that there should be any question among the members of the Commission as to the propriety of county judges, or indeed any holders of judicial office, practising law in any courts, whether their counties be large or small. The excuse offered is that some of the counties do not pay their judges living salaries and that they must be permitted to eke out their incomes from their practise. If it be true that there is any county in the State where such ill-advised parsimony is practised, there certainly is no county in this hief judicial officer a salary sufficient to remove he foundation from this singular argument. For the Constitution itself to sanction a practice which all must admit to be wrong in theory, and which experience has shown leads to evil results, is scarcely the kind of revision that has been looked for from this Commission. The way in which the custom works under which a lawyer is obliged to appear before a judge against whom at the time he may be carrying on a hard-fought contest as opposing attorney in an action in another court has had its full exemplification in the Civil District Courts of this city. The argument that has been advanced in the Commission that the country members ought to be permitted to arrange the part of the judiciary article which especially affects them in the way they see fit without the interference of the city members ought not to avail to permit such pernicious provisions to creep into the revised article.

NEED OF ANOTHER SURROGATE. Surrogate Ransom is understood to be opposed to the proposed addition of another judge to share the judicial work of his court. He has been a hard and conscientious worker, and his opinion deserves, as it doubtless has received, full consideration. But it would seem that one who has gone through the experiences which he has in attempting to keep up with the accumulating probate business in this city would be the first to recognize the necessity for the creation of a new Surrogateship. He does, indeed, recognize the necessity for judicial aid, but appears to think that this should take the form of an assistant, who would do such part of the judicial labor as might be allotted to him by the Surrogate himself, his decisions, however, to be subject to the confirmation of the Surrogate. But this seems to be an objection growing out of judicial pride in maintaining the solitary dignity of the office rather than from the purpose to secure the best system of adjudication respecting probate matters in this city. The fact is that the work of that office in New-York is fast assuming proportions quite beyond the powers of any on Surrogate, whatever his ability and conscientious industry (and both are conceded to Mr. Ransom successfully to cope with and perform. There seems to be no good reason why two Surrogate could not divide up the work between themselves and act in entire accord as easily and satisfactorily as do the judges of the other courts. All the proceedings of the Surrogate's Court could then be carried on with great promptness, without overburdening either of those judicial officers. There would not then be any excuse for the recurrence of the unfortunate state of affairs that now takes place each summer, when for the month of August, while the Surrogate is taking his annual vacation, the city is without any head to its Probate Court, and not even an ex parte order can be signed, however great the detriment to individuals or to estates may be from the delay. Surrogate Ransom carns his month's rest, and aught not to have his right to it abridged. But if he had exercised the power which the law confers upon him, each year to authorize a Common Pleas judge to grant certain orders and to conduct certain proceedings in his absence, he would have removed one of the causes that have led to the action of the Commission which he deprecates.

ABOUTTION OF SUPERIOR COURTS. If the lawyers of Baffalo will feel as much

Ryan, of No. 1,6-3 Lexington-ave., who was invited to visit the cint-rooms, and Thomas Sharkey, of No. 1,819 Lexington ave., who is a builder and is also a regret over the abolition of their Superior Court as will be experienced by the bar of this city over the departure of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, it will indeed have true mourn-

wise and receive the approval of New-York lawyers generally; but it will, nevertheless, cause many a pang of regret. Much of this will be due to personal liking for the judges themselves, who are, perhaps, all of them men of attractive personal qualities, with large circles of warm friends. They are also good lawyers and have labored zealously and faithfully to elevate the dignity and strengthen the reputation of the court. It will seem hard to many that this blow should have happened to fall upon the court at a time when it possessed many elements of strength and usefulness that it has not at all times in the same degree preserved. But these judges will appreciate and the public will understand that this step toward consolidation and strengthening of the judicial system cannot be construed as a rebuke or even criticism of that bench; nor is any discrimination intended to be made against them and in favor of the Common Pleas judges. In fact, this action is quite irrespective of the personal character or reputation of the members of these courts, either as judges or men; but has become an absolutely necessary step if the unity of the new judicial system is to be confirmed and its success insured. The Common Pleas Court must remain as the only representative in this city of what is the County Court in other parts of the State.

Supreme Court, or the judges may themselves be drafted to serve in the latter court. There is no such reason for preserving the Superior Court, and despite the ability and popularity of its judges and the general satisfaction with the manner in which the court has been conthe manner in which the court has been con-ducted, there seems to be no reason for ques-tioning the wisdom of its proposed abolition. A DETAIL THAT WILL PROVOKE CRITICISM. The part of the revision which will provoke

most criticism and which will be most unwel-

It has in that capacity certain essential func-tions to perform, and if they shall not be suff-cient to employ the time of its judges, together with the causes instituted in that tribunal, other

cases may be sent to them for trial from the

come to the judges themselves is that which excludes all judges who sit at trial term from participating in the hearing of any appeals, and which, on the other hand, confines the judges of the first appeal court to the judges of the first appeal court to the hearing of appeals alone. Judges of the several courts at present are all eligible to sit in their respective General Terms and no one of them can claim to rank another of his associ-ates except as the office of Presiding Justice or Chief Judge may give such distinction. But under the new system of the "General Term of the Supreme Court" the twenty judges of that court will be as distinct from the Justices of the Supreme Court, pages as are the indexes of the under the new system of the "General Term of the Supreme Court" the twenty judges of that court will be as distinct from the Justices of the Supreme Court proper as are the judges of the Court of Appeals. To the judges a place in neither of the revised courts will present the same attractions that the office of Supreme Court Justice now presents, and if any of these judges had been members of the Commission It can scarrely be doubted that they would have op-mosed the new plan.

osed the new plan.

The wisdom and propriety of excluding judges. of the Surrogate will receive popular commenda-tion. There never appeared to be any general sentiment behind the proposition to shorten the term to eight years, and received to shorten the term to eight years, and manifold objections to it are apparent. Yet it is well that the decision of the question was not embarrassed by the presence r interested votes of any active members of the apreme Court bench.

LIMITATION OF APPEALS.

The Commission has still one of its gravest problems to solve in determining what limitatious to put upon appeals to the highest State court. But the report of the Committee on the Court of Appeals and the reception it received in the Commission show the drift of opinion on the pass paper advocating the continuance of the court peal, have had much weight with the Commis-sioners. Mr. Carter contends that it is the abtrial or in the progress of the may receive such deliberate determination cause may receive such deliberate determination as it is not possible to ensure from the decision of the single judge. But when the party has had that appeal, Mr. Carter insists, he is not of right entitled to any further review in ordinary cases. This right is secured to him ander the new system by his appeal to the toneral Term of five judges. The further appeal to the Court of Appeals is not given as the right of the hitigant, but for the benefit of the hitigant, but for the benefit of the people of the State at large that the country, and hence they resorted to their arbition of the people of the State at large that the country, and hence they resorted to their arbitic may non-casel subject may be determined by peal to the Court of Appeals is me given as the right of the highest authority. Therefore, it is proposed as far as practicable to limit the appeals in cases in which the law is presumed to be thoroughly settled to the tieneral Term, where the affirmance by that tribunal of the judgment below is unanimous. Where there is any difference of opinion between the judges below, or where different General Terms arrive at different conclusions on the same question, then, doubtless, an appeal will still be given to the Court of Appeals. While probably no two commissioners have exactly the same idea as to the character of these limitations, conclusions will doubtless finally be reached that will shut out a large number of cases that each year under the present system would continue to go to the Court of Appeals, although all the material questions of law in them had been passed upon time and again by that tribunal. It is indeed a well-known fact that many defeated parties carry their litigations to the highest court for purposes of delay only, hoping in the two or three years that the causes are tied up in the Court of Appeals they may be able to force a settlement from the disheartened suitors, or otherwise gain some advantage quite independent of any expectation of a reversal of the judgment below. Under the plan of revision proposed, a large proportion of negligence judgments will be determined finally by the General Term: and there are certain other classes of cases, as for instance the Elevated Railroad land-damage cases, in which the law is equally well settled where the defeated party will have to rest confor instance the Elevated Railroad land-damage cases, in which the law is equally well settled where the defeated party will have to rest content with the judgment of the General Term, where there is no difference of opinion between the judges of that court in affirming the judgment given at trial term. It is to be hoped that the present differences of opinion upon the details that exists among the commissioners may be entirely reconciled so that a unanimous report upon this extremely important branch of their work may go to the Legislature and the people.

WESTERN VETERANS START HOME.

The Scott Rifles, the Kansas City Veteran Guard, started yesterday for their Western home. Despite the fact of its being Sunday, the streets and windows of houses in Elizabeth were lined with people who waved the visitors a hearty farewell. At Elizabethort the steamer Advance was hoarded and a trip was nade down the Kills and up the East River, giving the visitors a chance to view the Brooklyn Bridge, Blackwell's and Ward's Islands, Hell Gate and the varied scenery of the river, together with the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Presentations were made of the Zonaves bronze adges, made of captured rebel cannon, the recipients being Colonel Andrew J. McCoy, past department commander of the Wisconsin Grand Army; Webster Davis special deputy inspector of Customs at Kansas City; Alderman R. J. Johnson, of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Rattroad, and Lieutenant Dewitt C. Taylor,

and Quincy Rallroad, and Lieutenant Dewitt C. Taylor, of the Kansas City Veterans. The presentation speech was made by ex-speaker Dunn on behalf of the Zonaves, while General Brake pinned the badges on the breasts of the recipients.

Mr. Webster spoke for the brave old Lieutenant, who is the oldest man in the military service in Missouri. He is seventy-two years old and was known during the Rebellion as the noted Milion the Scout. General Hancock presented to him a badge of honor on the battlefield for distinguished services in the presence of 50,000 men. The Missourians started for home at 3:30 p. m. on the Eric road.

The Veteran Zonaves next February will make a two-weeks' tour of the South and Southwest.

ACCUSED OF CHEATING AT POKER.

There was a game of poker played in the Stuyvesant Democratic Club, at One hundred and sixth st. and Third ave., on Saturday night, which terminated in an arrest on Sunday morning. The players were Peter 1.819 Lexington ave., who is a builder and is also a member of the clab. They played enterier for wine midl Ryam announced that he had an excellent poker hand. "How much will you bet on it?" Sharkey in hind. "How much will you bet on it?" Sharkey took up the quired. "A dollar," said Ryam. Sharkey took up the bet and won the dollar, and poker was played until bet and won the dollar, and poker was played until bet and won the dollar, and poker was played until bet and known that had been sharkey of swindling him out of \$35. At the Police Court Sharkey was discharged, however, TO OPPOSE MR. QUAY.

PROSPECT OF A WARM WEEK IN THE SENATE CHAMBER.

THE FEDERAL ELECTION BILL WILL NOT BE SACRIFICED WITHOUT A BITTER STRUG-GLE-DETAILS OF THE "DICKER"

WITH THE DEMOCRATS-PARTY PLEDGES VIOLATED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Aug. 17 .- If Mr. Quay perseveres in his intention to force a vote on his disgraceful proposal of surrender to the minority, the coming week may be expected to furnish some of the most exciting scenes of the present session. The Republicans in the Senate who are not willing to sacrifice the vital principles of free elections for the sake of an early adjournment, are ready to make a bitter and determined fight against the "dicker" Mr. Quay and Mr. Gorman and the little faction on the Republican side of the Chamber which is playing into the hands of the Southern Democrats will not escape the rebuke which its treachery to party faith and party honor so richly merits. Mr. Edmunds has at last awakened to the gravity of the situation and his action yesterday in cutting off the revision of the articles of capitalation before the body, indicates clearly that he will take a conspicuous part in the fight to save the Federal Election law from assassination by party deserters. Mr. Edmunds is the natural leader of the Republican side of the Senate in all measures vitally affecting party policy, and he bitterly resents Mr. Quay's audacious attempts to grasp the leadership and commit the Senate to one of the most cowantly "compromises with the minority known to the history of political legi-lation. Mr. Hoar, Mr. Spooper and Mr. Sherman are also expected to denounce the Quay surrender, and expose its treachery to Republican pledges and Republican principles, and altogether

Just how many Senators will brave this fire under Mr. Quay's leadership it is difficult to predict. Messrs. Cameron, Plumb, Paddock and Wolcott may. perhaps, be depended upon to help Mr. Gorman and Mr. Quay put through their scheme at all hazards. Among the other Republicans who have been more than suspected of a willingness to sacrifice the bill at this stage of its progress are Messrs. Aldrich. Hiscock, Jones, of Nevada; McMillan, Stockbridge, Washburn and Davis. Mr. Quay has said that he could not count on the Committee on Rules to help him out on his "dicker" resolution. Mr. Aldrich is chairman of that committee, and could join with Democrats to report the resolution if he wished to do so, and Mr. Quay's statement apparently exonerates him from any charge of complicity with the coalition the list except perhaps, Mr. Washburn, are too loyal party men to help put the Democratic minority in the saddle in the senate. If Mr. Quay can secure six Republican votes for his resolution, it will be possible for him to set the rest of his colleagues in the majority at defiance and send the Federal Election bill

the Pennsylvania Senators and their followers will

have to face as hot a fire of cripicism and reproof

as was ever drawn out by an act of similar political

There is some talk to-day about calling another Republican cancus before Mr. Quay's second resolution voted upon. The Pennsylvania Scintor doesn't want another cancus held, for the friends of the Election bill are now strong enough to defeat any proposition to strangle that measure. Mr. Quay has practically given notice by his action of yesterday that intends to go ahead regardless of the sentiment of the majority on the Republican side, and it is doubtful if a caucus could now head him off.
It is whispered also that Mr. Quay's bargain with

the Democrats may involve the re-toration of the House tariff rate on steel rails and the reconstruction of other paragraphs in the metal schedule, in which he is especially interested. The steel rail paragraph was ed over rather mysteriously last Monday still open to amendments. But an increase of duty on steel rails would be an awkward price for the Denocrats to pay to bind Mr. Gorman's bargain.

The ballot-box thieves and forgers of election re-

turns both North and South and their Democratic and Mugwump ailies have taken a new tack. After Senator Edmunds's exposure of the decelt which they had attempted to practice upon the country by raising th cry that the Election bill meant "bayonets at the poils," they felt constrained to abandon it and invent a new lie. They have promptly done so. As expressed on the editorial page of "The New-York

Times" to-day, it assumes this:
There was no popular demand for it in any party
or in any section of the country, and it was directly not he safe to stir up discussion upon it throughout the country, and hence they resorted to their arbitrary tactics to drive it through under the party whip and spur, but they seem to have had no real conception of the state of the public mind on the subject or of the effect that would be produced by the course they adopted.

After the bill had been driven through the House it was plain that there was no public sentiment and no real party sentiment behind it.

A more misleading and approach to

A more misleading and antruthful statement could not be made, as every intelligent man knows who is familiar with Republican party platforms, State and National, during the last dozen years, or who knows anything about the past relations of Senators Quay, Hiscork and other men in the "upper" branch of Congress toward the pending bill. It is within the personal knowledge of the writer of this paragraph that there was no man in Congress six months ago, or even four months ago, who seemed to be more eager and determined in his advocacy of the Election bill than was Senator Quay; and that he not only en-couraged such legislation, but pledged himself to do his utmost to promote it. Moreover, he is understood o have spoken at that time for other Senators besides himself, some of whom are with him in his present attack upon one of the fundamental dectrines of the party-a doctrine which is loyally and firmly upheld by the President. The only condition which was ever mentioned or suggested, and which could hardly be termed a condition, inasmuch as it chimed with Re-publican sentiment in the House, was that the latter sady should promptly pass a revenue bill. The Republican majority in the House did its duty, and with victual unanimity promptly did its share toward re-recuing the pledges which the Republican party had made to the country in 1888 and upon the faith of which a Republican President and Congress came into power. The majority of the House would have done this in any event, even if it had been known that certain influences-commercial, pecuniary or otherwise, including "Senatorial courtesy," which in the estimation of some Senators seems to rate higher than political honor and the requirements of sole un official obligations-would induce Republican Senators to eat their own words and contemptuously defy the great party by whose grace they hold exalted places.

The Republican members of the House were true to their pledges and their Constitutional obligations; they had a right to expect that Republican Senators would be likewise true. Especially did they have a right to believe that Mr. Quay was not only true and sincere, but, from the official place which he held in the National organization and councils of his party that he had a right to speak for Senator Cameron and other senators. Republican leaders in the House who were familiar with Mr. Quay's political career knew that he had been loyal to his party, as well as to the country, and they would have had no right, if they had harbored an inclination, to distrust him. He had once been a candidate before the people of Pennsylvania for an important State office and had been elected on a platform which dealt largely with Na-tional issues and which he had a hand in framing. That platform was adopted on July 8, 18:5, and de-clared that one of "the live issues" was this:

The necessity for the enforcement of the right of every voter within our National boundaries to freely cast his ballot and have the same fairly counted at elections, and to give to each and every man in what ever section of the land he may dwell that equal and adequate protection before the law to which he is justly entitled.

After enumerating all the other "live issues," the Republicans of Pennsylvania unanimously and enthusiastically clinched the whole matter in these brave

and true words:

To all of these general issues the Republican party of Pennsylvania, and we believe the Nation in general, accords its most aggressive support.

On that platform Mr. Quay was elected State Treas-

arer of Pennsylvania by a plurality of more than 43,000 votes. Within eighteen months he was promoted to the United States senate, not to represent the interests of rich capitalists and powerful syndicates in Philadelphia or any other city, but the great State of Pennsylvania. In the same year that the Pennsylvania Republicans adopted the resolutions above quoted, the Republican party of New-York in its State

Convention, made this declaration:
We insist that an end shall be put to the criminal

evasion of the guarantees of equal civil and political rights promised by the Constitution to every freeman. The right of suffrage must be maintained free and untrammefled, and if that right is unlawfully denied to any part of the people of any State, its represen-tation in Congress and the Electoral College should

At that time the Republicans of the Empire State were fully aroused to the dangers which threatened the country from a desperate political oligarchy which had been only temporarily unhorsed in the South by the triumph of the Union arms. Mr. Hiscock was a factor in the State Convention of 1885. When the Republican State Convention of 1887 met in September, Mr. Hiscock, as a Senator of the United States, was a still more important factor and was influential in shaping the platform adopted and upon which the eldest son of Grant was nominated as Secretary of State. In that platform is found this rese

The political rights of all persons throughout the land must be established firmly and beyond controversy. The persecution of the workingman in the south and the denial of his civil rights cause degradasouth and the denial of his civil rights cause degrada-tion, low wages and inferior products, which bring into unfair competition the labor of the North and obstruct that full measure of prosperity and thrifts that equal conditions throughout the country would stablish and maintain. A fair hearing on all public questions, a free ballot, in every citizen's hand and an honest count of the vote—all just prerogatives of citizenship, to which full respect must be paid to insure the enjoyments of the freeman's birthright and the maintenance of republican government on a stable foundation. stable foundation.

It doesn't do to say that Senator Hiscock and the other delegates to the State Republican Convention of 1867 were at fault. A sufficient answer to that would be found in the result of the following year, after the firm, courageous, specific and comprehensive declaration of the Republican National Convention had gone to the country. The Republican party of New-Yorkwhich "The New-York Times" doesn't seem to regard as "anybody," but which carried the State two years ago-on September 25, 1889, in State Convention assembled, said:

sembled, said:

We reaffirm the National Republican platform of 1888, and emphasize our approval of these doctrines: Protection to American industries and to American labor; a National Election law to secure the honest choice of Representatives in Congress.

This is the latest official expression of the Repuban party in the State of New-York. So much has been said in order to prove that the assertion of "The been said in order to prove that the assertion of "The Times" is untrue. The fact is, as every well-informed man in Washington well knows, that the only hope of the enemies of protection to American industries is in the Free-Traders, who dominate the South by unlawful and fraudulent means. There also is where their strength lies in the North. They are trying to build up a new doughface party and control its members by the offer of social and pecuniary considerations—that is the whole of it. The "scare" about the Tariff bill is pure moonshine. If the kepublican majority in the senate warts to pass that bill it can do so, and it can also pass the Elections bill, which is the first sounded the alarm some fourteen years ago to correct the abuses which have made elections in some of the southern States a by-word since than time.

THE COMING WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Washington, Aug. 17.-The programme of business for the rest of the session will be determined in open senate this week, if the present understanding is carried out. Mr. Quay, according to notice given scheme. It is believed that the other Republicans on Saturday, will introduce his amended resolution tomorrow, which under the rules it is expected will go over until Tuesday for action. It will not be referre to the Committee on Rules, but will be disposed of in the senate. This course is desired by its author and has the approval of the Committee on Rules. When it comes up for consideration, a motion will be made probably by Mr. Hoar or Mr. Spooner, to include the Federal Election bill in the list of measures that shall be considered after the Tariff bill is dis posed of. This is expected to precipitate a debate of some length and considerable bitterness.

When that matter is settled the Tariff bill will again be taken up, and pressed to a vote as ripidly as possible. The Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill, reported last week, will be called up to-morrow, by Mr. Allison, and will be disposed of if possible at

Mr. Allison, and will be disposed of if possible at one sitting.

Although this Congress is in its ninth month, there have been only three "suspension days" in the House, notwithstanding the fact that the rules provide that at feast twice each month an opportunity shall be afforded to pass measures under suspension of the rules. It is probable that to-morrow the rule will prevail, and the committees will be allowed to call up selected measures for action. Under this order the Committee on Education, if it be reached in the call, will seek to pass the Senate bill to extend additional aid to agricultural colleges. The Committee on Agriculture is to have the floor Tuesday, and possibly for several days following, in order to discuss and act upon the Compound Lard and Meat Incapetics.

VARIED DISCOURSES AT OCEAN GROVE.

ANNIVERSARY SERMAN OF THE WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY. Ocean Grove, N. J., Ang. 17 (Special) .- J. H. Hard-

ing, superintendent of the Sunday-school of the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, of Philadelphia, conducted the young people's meeting, speaking on the importance of faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, Mrs. Sarah Lankford Palmer led the meeting for the promotion of holiness. Many missionary workers were present. Mrs. Mary C. Nindef, of Minneapolis, spoke on the mission of Christ to reveal the Father, and of the mission of Christians to publish Christ to a orld. Mrs. Margaret Carson, of Somerville poke in an interesting manner. Sae is a worker in ome missions, having conducted a home for inchriates in Front-st . Philadelphia, for thirteen years.

At the Auditorium service the Rev. Luther B. Wilm, of Baltimore, made the opening prayer. anniversary sermon of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was eached to an audience of 7,000 people by the Rev. W. Ruddisall, of India. Among the distinguished nisters and laymen present were the Rev. Dr. Henry Wheeler, of Phoenixville, Penn., the Rev. Dr. William R. Downey, of the Mariners' Rethel, Philadelphia; the Key, J. E. Merrill, of Philadelphia; the Rev. A. K. Street, of Camden, N. J., the Rev. T. H. Landon, of Bordentown; the Rev. E. Davies, the Bosndon, of Bortentown; the Rev. E. Davies, the Bosn sirect preacher: Wilbur F. Day, of Morristown;
e Rev. Mr. DeBow, of Philadelphia; the Rev.
hin Handley, of Bridgetown. The lesson in
E Rev. Dr. Hanlon's Lible class was on
the ten lepers." The discussion turned on the deverty of man. Dr. Hanlon said that he represented,
e orthodoxy of the universe in his belief in the
ald depravity of man. He defined faith as standing
the promises of God. From the question-box was
unclust forth one on preordination, type-written, long
unglis for a sermon. "What do you think of the
distants Lottery!" "It is of the devil," responded
doughty Doctor. The number present was 1,750
the lible class, 500 in the sunday-school, 500 in
infant class, and fifty in Mrs. Thornley's Bible

25.

Rev. Dr. Stokes presided at the mission service The Rev. Dr. Stokes presided at the mission service this afternoon. Mrs. William B. Osborn, of Brooklyn, made the address. She said that not 500,000 of women can read and write out of 94,000,000. The following noted women were present: Mrs. Georga W. Bancroft, Mrs. J. H. Thornley, Mrs. James H. Yard, of Freehold: Mrs. William R. Skeron, of Trenton: Mrs. Kate Raphael, Mrs. I. Simmons, of Brooklyn; Mrs. Dr. S. L. Baldwin, of Brooklyn; Mrs. Dr. S. L. Baldwin, of Brooklyn; Mrs. J. T. Ellis, of Anna Kent, of Bradley Beach: Mrs. J. T. Ellis, of Newark; Miss Helen Miles, of New York; Mrs. Rudor Van Kirk. Mrs. Erdman sang a beauriful solo. Miss Lizzle Pearl Welch and Miss Winnie Welch, of Denver, Col., sang Chinese hymns to the delight of the audience.

dience.

The surf meeting was addressed by the Rev. William G. Browning, of New-York; the Rev. Robert Whinna, of Philadelphia; the Rev. George Alcorn, of Philadelphia, and the Rev. John Handley, of Bridgeton, N. J. The Rev. Dr. J. Sinnons, of Brooklyn, preached this evening on "The Sweetness and the Richness of the Gospel of Christ in the Soul," Chu Gan, a Chinese, sang a hymn in Chinese. The Rev. Henry Belting prached at St. Paul's Church, on "From the Old Life to the New."

SUMMER QUIET AT THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY;

Washington, Aug. 17 (Special).-The great corridors of the Catholic University of America are empty during these summer days, and echoes of sonorous but joyous laughter and of hot debate are not heard under the arches of the long piazzas. The picturesque groups of student-priests in cassocks and berettas are missed from the hills and ravines of the broad Unit versity domain, and the surrounding country is no longer tramped over incessantly as it was in the spring and will again be in the fall by ecclesiastics and University officers in search of exercise or enguged in investigating natural history. A few hands, with bronzed faces and arms moistening under hands, with bronzed faces and arms moistening under the hot san, ply their labors in the grainfields and vineyard, occasionally diverting their attention to the lawns or roadways. Mr. Crook, the scientific English farmer and gardener, can be seen moving briskly asome from one group to another, lending a hand here and a word there or sometimes gazing contentedly upon the growing proportions of the house now being erected by the University for his use. He takes a just pride in the beautiful University park, which is so rapidly emerging under his direction from the tangled thickets, excavated hillsides and rubbish-filled ravines of the old Middleton estate. There is a rumor, rather vasue and unauthenticated, to the effect that Mr. Crook is extended to receive before long a bull for the University; but whether it is to be an Irish bull, a Papal solid, a Durham or an Alderney is not known. Some one has suggested the possibility of the establishment of an Agricultural College in connection with the University, but there is no evidence of the project taking definite shape, and it is said that nothing in that line will be done for some time, unless some special beauest or endowment should happen to be made for that specific purpose.

The Observatory has been nearly completed, and the same is true of the addition to the Paulist College, the new pertion of which contains no less than sixteen rooms. It is expected that the number of Paulist students will be two or three times as farter as the way and the same is true of the worth of the same is farter. the hot sun, ply their labors in the grainfields and